SALE

THIS WEEK ONLY

We offer three hundred and fifty fine English twilled

UMBRELLAS,

each. They come in 26 inch and 28 inch, have silk covers, sterling silver handles, and are, in every respect, equal to the Umbrellas you usually pay \$3.50 to \$4

We'll make things lively for wearers, of MEN'S SHOES

This week. More men must have MODEL Shoes on their feet. WE know that MODEL Shoes are the best for the price. We want to convince YOU of the fact. This week, then, in order to introduce our Men's Fine Shoes to hundreds who have not yet tried them, we offer choice-

Of all of our Men's regular \$5 and \$4.50 Shoes at | Of all of our regular Men's \$4, \$3.50 and \$3 Shoes, at

We show you these Shoes in Cordovan, Calf, Kangaroo and Patent Leather, in all widths and sizes, in both Lace and Congress.

We have a complete line of Dancing Shoes for Ladies, Men, Boys and Children. We are Sole Agents for J. C. BENNETT & CO.'S Ladies' Fine Shoes.



KERSEY OVERCOATS

Dame Fashion has decreed that the Kersey or Melton shall take the lead in Overcoats this year. We show a line of these stylish and serviceable garments, so large and varied, that it must be a peculiar sort of a man that we can't both fit and please. We have these garments in every fashionable shade and color; some single, some double-breasted; some with full velvet collars; some with insert velvet collars; some with cloth collars. Most of them are lined with fancy plaid linings, but many of them have fine Italian, serge or silk linings. We show them in all grades, from a good Domestic Melton at \$10, to the finest imported grades at \$45.



SALE

- OF -

BOYS'

Uvercoats

Take your pick

\$15, \$12 and \$10,

of those that

have sold at

Chinchilla

WEEK,

THIS WEEK ONLY,

SOFT OR STIFF

WE OFFER CHOICE OF ANY

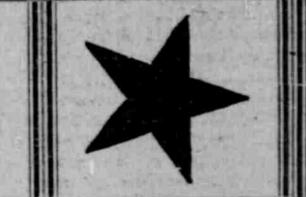
In our House, (Knox Hats excepted),

- AT -

At this price, for this week, you can buy any of our regular \$4.50, \$4, \$3.50 and \$3, Soft or Stiff Hats.



MODEL CLOTHING CO



OUTCOME OF DAMAGE SUITS

Broken Bones Made the Basis of a Good Deal of Litigation Against the City.

Queer Cases That Come Into the Care of Municipal Attorneys-A Drunkard's Regard for Comfort and a Professional Litigant.

Damage suits against the city came up in lawyers and a reporter had the other day. The many causes therefor and the evident willingness of persons to lie in wait for an opportunity to sue somebody were traversed. The chances for and against judgment for plaintiffs were enumerated, as were the peculiarities of such litigation. Ex-Mayor Denny was one of the party, and he said when he became city attorney, in January, 1882, there were forty or more suits of that kind against the city. "Some of these," he continued, "were getting old and gray-headed, and the greater number of them were for personal injuries of various kinds. Prior to that time a number of suits had resulted in large verdicts against the city on account of defects in streets and sidewalks, and it had become the popular notion that almost any injury received upon the streets could be made the basis of an action against the city. In addition to these forty cases there must have been twenty others of that character brought during the first year of my term. The outlook was by no means agreeable for a young official, but I succeeded in getting a decision that put a different face upon matters. The Supreme Court in one of these cases, which had resulted in a large verdict for the plaintiff, modified some former decisions of that court on the subject of liability of municipal corporations to such an extent as to enable me to defeat nearly all of the damage suits which had been brought

prior to that time. When this turn came

people quit bringing snits for injuries re-

sulting from trifling defects in streets and

"What were the circumstances attending that decision?" the reporter asked. "I don't care to be too explicit," said the ex-Mayor, "but the case was reversed upon establishing the fact that the plaintiff had been in the habit of passing along a particular sidewalk where the injury occurred and was familiar with its condition, and, having received the injury at night, the court held that he was guilty of contributory negligence in attempting, in the dark. to pass the obstruction that caused the injury. After this decision I had very little trouble with the majority of these personal damage suits, for a majority of such really have no substantial merit. I recall a rather strange case. It had been left to me as a legacy by my predecessor, and had once been tried by me, the jury disagreeing. It came on for trial a few weeks after I took charge of the city's business, and before I had really an opportunity of fully investigating the case and the facts. It was tried by a jury, and lasted several days. A woman was the plaintclaiming that she had received a compound fracture of the femur. The evidence of taken without question, so far as the char- Mr. Wren concerning this claim. It went owing to the extreme lassitude produced by neter of the injury was concerned, as it forward and back between the Circuit his "bath." He can generally manage to had been by my predecessor who had on this Court and the different rooms of the Sudress himself, however. point convinced me before entering upon the trial that I ought not to even attempt to petent to try it, and this state of affairs often lie in the hav head to head, as many as the place will hold. How dirty and ure of the injuries. The woman came to a court from day to day hobbling on two crutches, and it took her a great while to climb the court-house steps to the room in which the case was tried. She apparently suffered great pain all the time, and while I thought I made a good defense for the city on the ground that the accumulation of ice on the sidewalk, upon which she court. The independ of who had not at any time been employed in the case may one can imagine. The hay-bath' cure is not without its dangers. Several years ago two bathers fainted on emerging from this judgment of a special term had to be averred pro forms in general term, because two of the judges could not sit in the case, a thing perhaps never before done in that any one can imagine. The 'hay-bath' cure is not without its dangers. Several years ago two bathers fainted on emerging from the steaming-hot mountain bay, which averred pro forms in general term, because two of the judges could not sit in the case, at the end of the 'season,' any one can imagine. The 'hay-bath' cure is not without its dangers. Several years ago two bathers fainted on emerging from the steaming-hot mountain bay, which are countainted in the case was tried. She apparently this judgment of a special term had to be a verred pro forms in general term, because two of the judges could not sit in the case, at the end of the 'season,' any one can imagine. The 'hay-bath' cure is not without its dangers. Several years ago two bathers fainted on emerging from the steaming-hot mountain bay, which are countainted in the case was tried. She apparently this judgment of a special term had to be a vital functions that is not observable in ordinary cases of fainting from the product of the case.

obstruction and had not existed so long a time as to render the city liable, yet I had grave doubts. I doubted whether 1 could get a verdict from the jury on account of the sympathy that naturally followed the plaintiff because of her supposed permanent helpless condition.

LEARANCE

SALE

- OF -

BOYS'

Chinchilla

Overcoats.

Take your pick

of those that

\$22, \$20, \$18, \$16.50

have sold at

"Did she get a verdict?"

"No, I got a verdict for the city after a day and night's deliberation by the jury. A few days after the verdict was rendered her attorney concluded that he would not move for a new trial, and the day following this announcement the woman was pawalk to fall and break an arm, which

turned against the city. "I have heard of that case," said Mr. Denny, laughing, "but that was before my time. The sequel of the story is rather re-markable. The man seemed to have made it a business to go about hunting up opportunities for breaking his bones and realizing thereon by means of damage suits. He is said to have got a verdict on a broken arm previous to his suit against this city, and on leaving here he went to Chicago, where a few months later he brought suit against that city and a property-owner for a broken arm and other injuries. The Chicago folks suspect-

ed him for some reason, and in looking up his record found that he had recovered on the same arm from Indianapolis, and that he was a sort of professional bone-breaker. Of course, that suit came to nothing.' "I remember another case," resumed Mr. Denny, "that was somewhat singular. It was one in which a man, who was well known as a frequent guest at the police station by reason of drunkenness and misdemeanors growing out of that vice, sued the city for a large amount on account of rheumatism contracted, as alleged in his complaint, while confined at the stationhouse. His claim was that the city had not furnished proper bedding and other things to make him comfortable. I was greatly worried about this case until I traced his history and found him to be a common drunkard, and I was by no means

sure of the jury as when he appeared for trial he was well dressed and of good appearance. His lawyer, now dead, had probably taken the case on a contingent fee and had fixed him up in good style." "Is not Thomas Wren the oldest litigant against the city?" "Yes, and his case presents many peculiar and interesting features, at least to lawyers. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Wren was a prosperous street contractor of this city. In the course of his business he was awarded a contract to improve a long strip of South Tennessee street. Pogue's run intersected that street about the center of the line of that improvement. At that time a very large fill had to be made on both sides of the stream in order to establish a proper grade. Just before the final estimate was made of Mr. Wren's work, the great flood of 1866 or 1867. I cannot now exactly fix upon the year, overflowed the banks of that treacherous stream and washed away the greater part of Mr.

Wren's labor. He was unable to replace the embankments and, feeling that he ought not to lose the large amount of money he had put into his work, began litigation which, in one form or another, held place on the dockets of the courts until 1888, about twenty-two years. When I became city attorney one of his many suits was pending in one of the rooms of the Superior Court. No trial could be had in that court, because all of the judges had of ice on the sidewalk, upon which she court. The judgment in favor of the city, an over-crowded room, which, as every one claimed to have stumbled, was not such an when it got into the Supreme Court, was knows, is not dangerous."

first affirmed, but afterward a rehearing was granted and the judgment reversed. So the Supreme Court was on both sides of the case. It again came back to the county courts, and a trial before a jury was finally obtained, a special judge having to be called in the person of S. O. Pickens, who had recently come here from Owen county. Mr. Wren never got a cent through any litigation, but at times the City Coun-cil did allow for the city's part of the work and recently on the first esti-mate that was allowed, and which Mr. Wren had always refused to accept until finally defeated in the courts, he has been enabled to make a few small collecrading the streets without crutch or cane, in apparently perfect physical condition."

A listener here called to Mr. Denny's recollection the case of a man who took advantage of an imperfection in a side-

was one of other injuries he received. He litigation, owned considerable property, made his injuries appear of great magnitude to a sympathetic jury, and a verdict for a couple of thousand dollars was reand had to dispose of it to pay workmen and for material used in the streets. The State-house is built upon property at one time owned by him, but which he sold to the city. "What is the largest amount ever recov

ered from the city?" "The largest sum ever paid by the city for damages was in the case of Dr. J. M Gaston, but the amount afterwards off the property-holder, who was also a party to the suit, and the city was out nothing. The verdict in that case was for \$7,500, and at the time of final payment, with principal and interest, amounted to \$12,000. Judgé Elliott was city attorney at the time. The Doctor, while walking at night on the sidewalk on Pennsylvania street in front of where the Grand Opera-house now stands, fell over the stump of a tree that had been recently cut down, the stump being allowed to remain and project about six inches above the sidewalk. The Doctor's hip joint was broken, and, after many months' suffering. he rose from his bed permanently disabled and compelled to retire from a large and lucrative practice. All things taken into consideration, the damages allowed in this case were almost insignificant.'

"Any other big case?"
"Well, there was the Pogue's grun litigation, which sent a volume of record a foot thick to the Supreme Court. A test case was in that of Johnston & Erwin, a wholesale dry-goods firm, against the city and three railroad companies for damages occasioned by the rise of Pogue's run in June, 1882. The trial of that case occupied two terms of the Superior Court. President Harrison and Attorney-general Miller were among the attorneys for the plaintiff. The verdict, which was against the city and the railroad companies, was appealed to the Supreme Court in 1883, where it still remains without decision. Three of the attorneys in the case, all the members of a great firm, Baker, Hord & Hendricks, have since passed away. There are ten or twelve suits still pending awaiting the decision in that test case."

The Hay Bath,

It appears that in Tyrol they have a form of bathing which is peculiar to that country. Newly-mown hay constitutes the material of the bath. A writer in Demorest's Magazine states that so popular are these baths, and so simple, that upon many of the Alpine hights there are small huts belonging to the mountaineers, which they have built especially for the purpose. The bather, having completely divested himself of his clothing, lies down in a nest of hay, and an attendant covers him with hay to the neck.

Some one must be on the watch during the hay bath, which many invalids take to restore declining bodily functions, notably that of the heart. When the patient has copiounsly perspired he is "dug out" and dried by the "bathing attendant." He,

judge was found who had not crushed the hay is at the end of the 'season.'

RICH MINES IN KANSAS.

Mr. Schmuck Is Trying to Get Rich on Lead and White Zinc to Be Found in the West.

Mr. Gabriel Schmuck, ex-Clerk of the Supreme Court, is still a citizen of Indianapolis, though his absences are so protracted that he is likely to be forgotten at the primaries. He came back the other day, after several months' absence, to vote, and will remain until after Thanksgiving day. "I am engaged in mining in Cherokee

county, Kansas, down next to Indian Ter-

ritory," said he to a reporter yesterday. "It is a most wonderful country. There have been as rapid rises in values there as in almost any place in the United States. There is in the town of Galena an old German who years ago entered 160 acres of land. It proved to be valuable, containing rich deposits of zinc and lead. He has lost all but about eight acres. His land has been wrested from him by misrepresentations which led him to believe his title was not good and that he had better dispose of it. So acre after acre has gone into the hands of a great corporation that has made hundreds of thousands of dollars in royalties. You caunot buy a town lot in Galena. The houses, with few exceptions, are there upon sufferance, and shafts have been sunk in most of the back yards. A mine of white zinc paint has been found there that is quite wonderful. As it is brought from the mine it is per cent. pure white zinc. All that necessary to use it as paint mix it with oil. People buy at 3 cents a pound and use without grinding. There is no grit in it. and when purified it is worth 14 cents a pound. A Chicago syndicate has been try-ing to get the wonderful mine. A channel of the mineral has been developed at a depth of 105 feet that is six feet across, more than fifteen feet thick and eighty-six feet long. No one knows how much further it goes. During the last two months a preacher named Johnson and another man named Miller, both poor, got enough money to make what is called a grub stake and went to work, and at a depth of fortythree feet struck a rich vein of lead. With the aid of three men in their employ they have been clearing from \$1,800 to \$2,-300 each week for seven weeks, and the amount of capital they invested in putting down the shaft was only \$75."

"That's about as rich as gold mining in its best days," suggested the reporter. "Yes, and I merely cite that as an instance. The country has not been developed, and the deepest shaft at Galena in only 112 feet, and that is on my land; 105 feet is the general depth of the deep shafts. but most of them go from forty to sixtyfive feet, where zinc and lead are found. It is the strong water courses that keep the miners from going further. English syndicates are trying to buy up everything, and land that two years ago sold at 57 an acre is now held at \$100 and \$150, even the latter price being refused in many cases."

"Have any recent geologic surveys been

"We had Mr. Jenney, a United States geologist out there a short time ago," Mr. Schmuck replied. "He was sent out by Secretary Noble and described the circumference of this mineral deposit to be twen-ty-three miles. Lead is found beyond this area, but it is mostly what is called floating, and is above ground or near the surface and without any quantity underneath it. Sometimes chunks of floating lead as arge as a man's body are found. There are a good many Indianians in the county, chiefly farmers, for it has on most of its surface fine farm lands. Many of the pusiness men, especially in the town of Baxter, are from Crawford county, this State. The water-courses are especially fine and the country is broken in the mining region, but the hills are not high, being as a rule not above one hundred feet."

Fashions Repeating Themselves. New York Evening Post.

In looking over a rare old book of illustrations of fashions 120 years ago it is noted that many of the fashions of the present day are identical in feature with

those of long ago; imprimis, the all-around full skirts, with borders or horizontal trimmings, bodices with round waists, secured by massive clasps, and the puffed and leg-o'-mutton sleeves buttoned half way up the back of the arm, the high, flaring collar, and so on. These fashion prints also show the coiffure corresponding in several styles to the mode of arranging the hair at present.

New York Weekly. Farmer's Boy-Pop, the corn husks in this field are very thick.
Old Farmer—That means we're goin' to have a hard winter. Boy-But the corn husks in that other field are very thin. Farmer-Hum! I got that seed from the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, an' I shouldn't wonder if it was darn fool enough to go by Greeley.

EXCURSIONS TO THE SOUTH.

Reduced Rates via the Pennsylvania Lines to Points in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama. Excursion tickets at one fare for round trip

will be sold via the Pennsylvania Lines to points in the South, on account of land sales, as follows: On November 7 and 8 to Middlesborough, Ky. On Nov. 17 and 18 to Dayton, Tenn., and to Florence, Ala. Tickets will be good returning fifteen days from date of sale. To Chicago.

TRAIN SERVICE VIA THE PENNSYLVANIA

Day Train-Leaves Indianapolis, 11:05 a. m.: arrives Chicago, 5:10 p. m. Through coaches and parlor car. Night train-Leaves Indianapolis, 11:30 p. m.; arrives Chicago, 7:30 a. m. Through coaches and Pullman sleeping car, which may be occupied in Indianapolis station at 8 p. m. Tickets at Union Station and Pennsylvania office. corner Washington and Illinois streets.

Covering Entire Body with White Scales. Suffering Fearful, Cured by Cuticura.

My disease (psoriasis) first broke out on my left cheek, spreading across my nose, and almost covering my face. It ran into my eyes, and the physician was afraid I would lose my eyesight altogether. It spread all over my head, and my hair all fell out, until I was en-tirely bald-headed; it then

broke out on my arms and shoulders, until my arms were just one sore. It covered my entire body, my face, head and shoulders being the worst. The white scabs fell constantly from my head, shoulders and arms; the skin would thicken and be red and very itchy, and would crack and bleed if scratched. After spending many hundreds of dollars, I was pronounced in-curable. I heard of the Cuticura Remedies, and after using two bottles Cuticura

Resolvent I could see a change; and after I had aken four bottles I was almost cured; and when I had used six bottles of Cuticura Resolvent and one box of Cuticura, and one cake of Cuticura Soap, I was cured of the dreadful disease from which I had suffered for five years. I cannot express with a pen what I suffered before using the Remedies. They saved my life, and I feel it my duty to recomend them. My hair is restored as good as ever, and so is my eyesight.
MRS. ROSA KELLY. Rockwell City, Iowa.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, ex-ternally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), have cured thousands of cases where the shedding of scales measured a quart daily, the skin cracked, bleeding, burning, and itching almost beyond endurance, hair lifeless or all gone, suffering terrible. What other remedies have made such cures!

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials. PIMPLES, black-heads, chapped, rough, red and oily skin prevented by Cuticura Soap.

IT STOPS THE PAIN. Backache, kidney pains, weakness, rheumatism and muscular pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticurs Anti-Pain Plaster. 25c.

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For the Cure of all Chronic Disease Under the management of the most eminent scientists of the day. Branch offices—Cleveland, Chicago, Pittsburg. This institution, from its long standing and years' of experience, is at the very top of the profession, and is the most extensive in the United CELEBRATED MUSEUM OF ANATOMY FREE

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